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## An International Handshake.

*From the speech of Ex-Secretary of State Olney at the reception to Prince Henry at Boston.*

It is not infrequently said that in these days the peace of the world is jeopardized not so much by the ambitions and enmities of rulers as by the antagonisms of interest and feeling between their peoples. If the remark is true, as I think it is, obviously the surest mode of forefending war between two countries is by fostering intercourse between their peoples, by making them understand one another, by inspiring in them mutual respect and perhaps mutual liking, and by making them shun and loathe war between them as the greatest of calamities when it is not also the greatest of crimes.

This truth the chief of the German nation has grasped with a clearness and acted upon with a skill worthy of his renown as among the foremost thinkers and statesmen of the age. It is well to provide peaceful agencies for the settlement of national controversies, and the Hague tribunal, even if it never have a case, is a most hopeful sign of the world's progress. Yet an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,—and it is better to stave off quarrels than to patch them up,—and the German Emperor goes to the root of the matter when he seeks to conserve peace rather by preventing national misunderstandings than by healing them after they have arisen.

This mission of your royal highness to us, therefore, makes for enduring peace between the two countries—peace which is the highest interest of each as well as of humanity generally. But the mission is not only beneficent in purpose—it is also most opportune.

We hear much in these days, in the press and even in official quarters, of America's capture of the world's markets. But no thoughtful American is under any delusion in the matter. We have indeed surprised our competitors by invading what they have been regarding as their exclusive commercial preserves, and by a show of strength and of resources for which they have not been prepared.

But the surprise is over; what we have done simply amounts to a challenge to all other nationalities, and we are now entering upon a contest for industrial supremacy the most intense and arduous the world has ever seen. Fortunate will it be if this contest does not, like so many others, degenerate into "grim-visaged" war with all its unutterable brutalities and horrors!

The errand here of your royal highness, with the hearty welcome tendered and the favorable impression produced, should do much to preclude so dire a result. Under its influence the two countries are recognizing each other as generous and worthy rivals,—are joining in a sort of handshake as a courteous but significant preliminary to the combat before them,—and are thus in a way pledging themselves that, whatever the stress of the contest, it shall not transgress the rightful rules of the game nor overstep the limits which Christianized and civilized peoples ought to observe under whatever provocation.

If the pledge shall in truth be kept and the corresponding consequence follow, the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia will deserve to go on record as one of the most memorable episodes in the history of international intercourse.

## Text of the Brussels International Sugar Convention.

*Signed on the 7th of March, 1902.*

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree, from the date of putting in force this present convention, to do away with bounties, direct or indirect, according to the production and exportation of sugars, and not to establish bounties of this kind while the said convention shall be in existence. This agreement shall apply to sugar and sugar products used in manufacture, such as confectionery, chocolate, biscuits, condensed milk and all other analogous products.

Art. 2. The high contracting parties agree to submit to bonded warehouse rules, under the permanent supervision of employees of the treasury, manufactures of sugar refineries, as well as factories in which sugar is extracted from molasses.

Art. 3. The high contracting parties agree to limit the excess charges to a maximum of six francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.20 per 220 pounds) for refined sugar and sugars similar to refined sugar, and of five francs and fifty centimes (\$1.10) for other sugars; that is to say, the difference between the duties or taxes to which foreign sugars are subjected and of the duties or taxes to which home-grown sugars are subject.

Art. 4. The high contracting parties agree to lay a special duty upon the importation into their territory of native sugars of countries which give a bounty for production or exportation, the said parties each reserving the right to prohibit the importation of sugars which are accorded bounties.

Art. 5. The high contracting parties agree, reciprocally, to admit at the lowest rate of their importation tariff native sugars, whether from the contracting states or from the colonies or possessions of the said states, which do not give bounties to which the obligations of Article 8 would apply. Cane and beet-sugar shall not have imposed upon them differing rates.

Art. 6. Spain, Italy and Sweden are relieved from the obligations of the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 as long as they do not export sugar.

Art. 7. A permanent commission, having headquarters at Brussels, shall be charged with carrying out the agreement of this convention, the first meeting to take place at the convenience of the Belgian government, three months or less before putting in effect the agreement of this convention.

Art. 8. The high contracting parties agree for themselves and their colonies or possessions,—an exception being made for the autonomous colonies of Great Britain and of the British East Indies,—to take the measures necessary to prevent bounty sugars which have traversed the territory of a contracting state from enjoying the advantages of this convention in the market of destination.

Art. 9. The states which have not taken part in this convention will be permitted to agree to it upon request, and upon agreeing to conform to the rules of the permanent commission.

Art. 10. The articles of this convention shall take effect from September 1, 1903, and shall be in force for five years from that date, and will continue in force during one year thereafter, and so on for terms of five years,